REMARKS

Reconsideration and continued examination of the above-identified application are respectfully requested.

The amendment to the claims is editorial in nature and/or further defines what applicants regard as their invention. In particular, an editorial correction has been made to the specification as requested by the Examiner. The amendment to the claims is fully supported by the present application including the claims as originally filed and at page 8 of the present application. Furthermore, the new claims are fully supported based on the application as originally filed including the claims as originally filed. Accordingly, no questions of new matter should arise and entry of this amendment is respectfully requested.

At page 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner objects to the specification due to the use of trademarks. The Examiner has noted one correction at page 13, line 21. For the following reasons, this objection is respectfully traversed.

The trademark noted by the Examiner at page 13, line 21 has been amended so that the trade name is capitalized. The applicants do note that trademarks are used properly in the present application and further there is no formal requirement that the trademarks be capitalized. Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn.

At pages 2-3 of the Office Action, the Examiner objects to the specification as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. More specifically, the Examiner states that the phrase "magnetic carrier particles," found in claims 16-29 and 35-39, lacks antecedent basis because the text at the identified pages of the specification only mentions "hard magnetic particles." For the following reasons, this objection is respectfully traversed.

The sentence immediately preceding the text quoted by the Examiner, at page 5, lines 20-21 of the specification uses the phrase "oppositely charged carrier particles." The very next sentence of the application reads that "preferably" the carrier particles are a hard magnetic material, but does not restrict the carrier particles to only hard magnetic materials. Therefore, the application, including the specification, is consistent with the claims including claims 16-29 and 35-39. The specification does provide proper antecedent basis for the terms as used in the claims. Accordingly, this objection should be withdrawn.

At page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner objects to claim 26 because of a misspelling of "strontium." This misspelling has been corrected by way of this amendment. The objection should be withdrawn.

At page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 1-4, 7, and 16 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,074,795 to Watanabe et al. The Examiner characterizes Watanabe et al. as showing a developer containing carrier particles and a toner. The Examiner asserts that the toner contains toner particles mixed with hydrophobized silica particles HDK2000. The toner particles also contain a binder resin, a charge control agent, and a releasing composition. The releasing composition contains polyethylene wax as the releasing agent and silica particles HDK2000. The carrier particles can contain iron powder, ferrite powder, magnetite, and nickel powders. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 of the present application recites that inorganic particles are present in the toner resin. Unlike the claimed invention, Watanabe et al. relates to toner particles wherein certain types of silica are dispersed in the wax and are not dispersed in the resin. To further support this point, the Examiner's attention is directed to column 3, lines 19-35 of Watanabe et al. as well as the

examples of Watanabe et al. to show that the silica is mixed with the releasing agent or wax and is not present in the toner resin as specifically recited in claim 1. Accordingly, for this reason, Watanabe et al. does not teach the claimed invention and the rejection should be withdrawn.

At pages 4-5 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 30, 31, 35, and 36 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as anticipated by, or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as obvious over Watanabe et al. More specifically, the Examiner admits that Watanabe et al. does not show that the toner has a charge rate such that the charge ratio is from about 0.9 to about 1.1, as recited in claims 30 and 31 of the claimed invention. However, the Examiner points out that the Watanabe et al. toner discussed in example 4 appears to have a fairly constant charge initially and after 100,000 copies. Therefore, the Examiner assumes that because the Watanabe toner maintains a substantially constant charge ratio as noted above, it is reasonable to conclude that the Watanabe toner has a ratio of 1.0 of the charge after two minutes of charging to the charge after ten minutes of charging, which meets the charge limitation recited in the present claims 30 and 31. The Examiner further notes that the burden is on the applicants to prove otherwise and cites In re Fitzgerald, 205 U.S.P.Q. 594 (1980). For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 30 and the claims dependent thereon recite toner particles having a charge rate such that the 2'/10' MECCA charge ratio is from about 0.9 to about 1.1. As the Examiner appreciates by her comments earlier in the Office Action, the present application describes the MECCA test which is a charging rate and this test measures how quickly toners can reach a desirable charge level in a short amount of time and further maintain this desirable charge level over a period of time. In this test, the level of charge obtained in two minutes of charging and the

level of charge after ten minutes are measured.

The Examiner asserts that Watanabe et al., in example 4, describes initial charges and charges after a 100,000 copies. However, this is an unfair comparison with the MECCA test set forth in claim 30. In particular, the initial charge quantity referenced in Watanabe et al., including Table 1 of Watanabe et al., is different from the two minute charging of the present application. As shown in the present application and the examples, the two minute MECCA test involved mixing the carrier particles and toner particles together and then immediately determining the level of charge obtained in two minutes of charging and determining the level of charge after ten minutes. The applicants note that with respect to the initial charge quantity referenced in Watanabe et al., there is no mention that the initial charge quantity was measured after two minutes of charging. One skilled in the art would understand that the "initial charge quantity" does not involve mixing together the carrier particles with the toner and charging immediately for two minutes but involves forming the two component developer and placing the two component developer in a copier for some time and then running the experiment. Thus, there is no teaching or suggestion in Watanabe et al. with respect to forming the developer and then immediately charging for two minutes.

The applicants further direct the Examiner's attention to column 7, lines 23-40 of Watanabe et al. which further indicates that the two component developer of Watanabe et al. was first set in a copier and the running test was performed in which a 100,000 images were reproduced. However, the applicants direct the Examiner's attention to the fact that 5,000 paper sheets were first fed through the fixing roller of the copier before running the test to remove residual silicone oil. Thus, a significant amount of time elapsed prior to the initial measurement

of the initial charge quantity of the toner. In addition, the time of measuring the "charge quantity after running the test," namely after running 100,000 images would be significantly after ten minutes. As the Examiner can surely appreciate, this copier did not form 100,000 images in ten minutes since this would amount to 10,000 copies per minute. Thus, the Examiner's comparison of the initial charge quantity and the charge quantity after running the test is not a fair comparison with the MECCA test as described in claim 30 and the claims dependent thereon. Accordingly, the information relied upon by the Examiner in Watanabe et al. with respect to the charge quantity would not teach or suggest the claimed invention. Accordingly, for these reasons, the rejection should be withdrawn.

At pages 5-6 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 1, 2, and 5-7 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,840,457 to Urawa et al. More specifically, the Examiner characterizes Urawa et al. as showing a toner having toner particles mixed with hydrophobic silica particles. The toner particles contain a cross-linked styrene-acrylate copolymer as the binder resin, a monoazo dye iron complex as the charge control agent, a polyethylene wax as the release agent, carbon black, and magnetic particles. The Examiner then concludes that the magnetic particles of Urawa et al. meet the limitation of "inorganic particles" as recited in claim 1. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 recites that from about 0.1 to about 0.5 % by weight inorganic particles are present in the toner resin. Unlike the claimed invention, Urawa et al. recites that the magnetic material, which the Examiner asserts is a form of inorganic particle, is present in an amount of from 30-200 weight parts per 100 parts of binder resin. This would amount to about 23 % by weight magnetic material in the resin which is significantly higher than 0.1 to 0.5 weight % of

inorganic particles as recited in claim 1. Accordingly, Urawa et al. does not teach claims 1, 2, and 5-7 and this rejection should be withdrawn.

At page 6 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 1-5 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,364,720 to Nakazawa et al. More specifically, the Examiner characterizes Nakazawa et al. as showing a toner containing toner particles mixed with hydrophobic silica particles. The toner particles contain cross-linked styrene-acrylate co-polymer as the binder resin, a charge control agent, a polypropylene wax as the resinous material, and the magnetic material of example 1. The Examiner states that the magnetic material particles contain a magnetite and 0.8 weight percent of the silica fine powder. The Examiner also notes that the amount of internal silica fine powder in the toner particles is 0.4 weight percent, based on the weight of the toner particles. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Like Urawa et al., Nakazawa et al. relates to a magnetic developer and indicates that the magnetic material is present in a proportion of 30-150 weight parts per 100 weight parts of the binder resin. See column 7, lines 60-63. Again, this would amount to a significantly higher amount of magnetic material, which the Examiner characterizes as a form of inorganic particles, in the resin. This is quite different from the range of from about 0.1 to about 0.5 weight percent of inorganic particles in the resin as recited in claim 1 and the claims dependent thereon. Accordingly, Nakazawa et al. does not teach the subject matter of claims 1-5 and this rejection should be withdrawn.

At page 7 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by, or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as obvious over Nakazawa et al.

The Examiner asserts that claim 10 is written in a product-by-process format. The Examiner admits that Nakazawa et al. does not show that a "limited coalescence" process is used to make the cross-linked styrene-acrylate co-polymer. However, the Examiner argues that the Nakazawa et al. co-polymer appears to be the same or substantially the same as the toner resin made by the "limited coalescence" process recited in claim 10, and states the burden is on the applicants to prove otherwise. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Since claim 10 is dependent on claim 1, for the reasons set forth above, Nakazawa et al. does not teach the subject matter of claim 10 of the present application. Furthermore, since the applicants have not shown that Nakazawa et al. is a "limited coalescence" process, the applicants further believe that Nakazawa et al. does not teach or suggest claim 10. Accordingly, for these reasons, this rejection should be withdrawn.

Also at page 7 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 6 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakazawa et al. combined with U.S. Patent No. 5,990,332 to Sukata et al. The Examiner reiterates various remarks made previously about Nakazawa et al. and admits that the toner of Nakazawa et al. does not show an organo-iron complex charge agent. However, the Examiner notes that Sukata et al. shows a number of charge control agents based on iron complexes of aromatic hydroxycarboxylic acids. Therefore, the Examiner states that it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the iron complex of Sukata et al. as the charge control agent in Nakazawa's toner, because that person would have had a reasonable expectation of successfully obtaining a toner having the benefits shown by Sukata et al. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

The arguments set forth above with respect to the differences between claims 1-5 of the

present application and Nakazawa et al. apply equally here. The Examiner's reliance on Sukata et al. does not overcome these deficiencies and therefore even though Nakazawa et al. and Sukata et al. are combined by the Examiner, the combined references still do not teach or suggest the subject matter of claims 6 and 8 which are dependent on claim 1. Furthermore, the applicants believe that one skilled in the art would not make the substitution asserted by the Examiner and therefore it would not have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the iron complex of Sukata et al. as the charge control agent in Nakazawa's toner. Accordingly, for these reasons, this rejection should be withdrawn.

At page 9 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakazawa et al. combined with Sukata et al. as applied to claim 8 above, in further view of the teachings of Nakazawa et al. The Examiner incorporates the previous remarks of paragraph 12 of the Office Action and notes that claim 9 is written in a product-by-process format. The Examiner admits that Nakazawa et al. does not disclose that the cross-linked styrene-acrylate co-polymer is made by a "limited coalescence" process as recited in claim 9. However, the Examiner suggests that the co-polymer meets the compositional limitations recited in claim 8. Accordingly, in the Examiner's view, Nakazawa's co-polymer appears to be the same or substantially the same as the toner resin made by the process recited in the present claim 9 and the Examiner believes the burden is on the applicants to prove otherwise. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Since claim 9 is ultimately dependent on claim 1, the reasons set forth above with respect to the differences between Nakazawa et al. and the claimed invention apply equally here. Sukata et al. does not overcome any of these deficiencies and therefore even the combination of Sukata et al.

with Nakazawa et al. does not teach or suggest the subject matter of claim 9.

Furthermore, as stated above, the Examiner has not provided a sufficient position to assert that Nakazawa et al. discloses a "limited coalescence" process as recited in claim 9 nor does Sukata et al. provide these deficiencies. Accordingly, for these reasons, this rejection should be withdrawn.

At page 10 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 5, 10, and 19 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. combined with Kawasaki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,230,978). The Examiner incorporates by reference the previous remarks regarding Watanabe et al. from paragraph 7 of the Office Action. The Examiner admits that the toner of Watanabe et al. in example 4 does not comprise a cross-linked styrene-acrylate co-polymer as the binder resin as recited in claim 5. However, Watanabe et al. shows that the binder resin can include known resins that are used for conventional toners, such as co-polymers of styrene and acrylates. The Examiner states that Kawasaki et al. shows a toner binder resin containing a cross-linked styrene- acrylate co-polymer that meets the limitation recited in the present claim 5. The Examiner further states that Kawasaki et al. shows that toners containing the co-polymer have low-temperature fixing properties, have excellent strength for use in high-speed copying machines, that these toners have a wide temperature range, and provide stable and good-quality images without fog. The Examiner states that claim 10 is written in a product-by-process format. The Examiner believes that Kawasaki's co-polymer meets the compositional limitations recited in claim 5. Accordingly, the Examiner believes Kawasaki's co-polymer appears to be the same or substantially the same as the toner resin made by the "limited coalescence" process recited in the present claim 10 and that the burden is on the applicants to prove otherwise. The Examiner further notes that it would have been obvious for a person having ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teachings of

Kawasaki et al., to use a cross-linked styrene-acrylate co-polymer as the binder resin in Watanabe's toner in example 4, because that person would have had a reasonable expectation of successfully obtaining a developer capable of being used in a high speed copier, and providing high quality images without fog when fixed at low temperatures. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Since claims 5, 10, and 19 are ultimately dependent on claim 1, the differences between Watanabe et al. and the claimed invention as described above apply equally here and therefore these claims would also be patentable. Kawasaki et al. does not overcome any of the deficiencies noted above with respect to Watanabe et al. and the claimed invention.

Furthermore, the applicants assert that one skilled in the art would not be motivated to use a cross-linked styrene-acrylate co-polymer as the binder resin in Watanabe et al.

Accordingly, for these reasons, this rejection should be withdrawn.

At page 11 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. combined with Sukata et al. The Examiner repeats the previous arguments with regard to Watanabe et al. from paragraph 7 of the Office Action. The Examiner admits that Watanabe's toner does not show an organo iron complex charge agent as recited in present claim 6. However, the Examiner believes that Watanabe et al. shows that the charge control agent can include one or more known charge control agents, such as metal complexes of monoazo dyes, and iron complexes of salicylic acid, dialkylsalicylic acids, and other identified acids. The Examiner further remarks that Sukata et al. shows charge controlling iron complexes as represented by formula (I) of that patent. Therefore, the Examiner believes that it would have been obvious for a person having ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teachings of

Watanabe et al. and Sukata et al., to use the iron complex of an aromatic hydroxycarboxylic acid as the charge control agent in Watanabe's toner in example 4, because that person would have had a reasonable expectation of successfully obtaining a developer having the benefits disclosed by Sukata et al. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 6 is dependent on claim 1 and therefore the arguments provided above with respect to the differences between Watanabe et al. and the claimed invention apply equally here. Furthermore, as discussed above, Sukata et al. does not overcome any of these deficiencies and therefore even a combination of Watanabe et al. with Sukata et al. would not teach or suggest the claimed invention.

Furthermore, the applicants believe that one having ordinary skill in the art would not use the iron complex of Sukata et al. in Watanabe et al. Accordingly, for these reasons, this rejection should be withdrawn.

At page 12 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, and 20 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. combined with Kawasaki et al. and Sukata et al. The Examiner repeats the previous remarks regarding the teachings of Watanabe et al. and Kawasaki et al. as set forth in paragraph 14 of the Office Action. The Examiner admits that Watanabe's toner in example 4 does not comprise an organo iron complex charge agent as recited in the present claim 6. However, the Examiner asserts that Watanabe et al. shows that the charge control can include one or more known charge control agents, such as metal complexes of monoazo dyes, and iron complexes of salicylic acid and various other identified acids. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, and 20 are ultimately dependent on claim 1 and therefore the

reasons set forth above with respect to the differences between Watanabe et al. and the claimed invention apply equally here. Furthermore, Kawasaki et al. and Sukata et al. do not provide any of the deficiencies of Watanabe et al. and therefore even a combination of these three references do not teach or suggest these rejected claims.

Also, one skilled in the art would not make the substitutions asserted by the Examiner with respect to the organo iron complex charge agent. Accordingly, for these reasons, this rejection should be withdrawn.

At pages 13-15 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 12-14, 21-23, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. combined with Kawasaki et al. and Sukata et al., in view of additional teachings in Watanabe et al. The Examiner reiterates the previous remarks with respect to paragraph 16 of the Office Action. The Examiner recites some of the components of the composition of Watanabe's toner at page 14 of the Office Action, particularly the amounts of the internal and surface silica particles. The Examiner further indicates that Watanabe et al. shows that releasing agents having a certain melting point can be used to prepare toners having good preservability, resistance to blocking, and good releasability from fixing rollers. Watanabe et al. is cited to show further details of the melting point of the wax and the preferable quantities used. Additionally, Watanabe et al. is cited to show that toners having or using the releasing agent in combination with silica particles capable of absorbing the releasing agent have good transferability and durability, and produce good quality toner images without offset. The Examiner believes that it would have been obvious for a person having ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teachings of Watanabe et al., to adjust the amount of the polyethylene releasing agent to 0.5% by weight based on the weight of the toner particles in the toner, resulting in

the amount of about 0.3% by weight of silica particles in the toner particles, because that person would have had a reasonable expectation of successfully obtaining a developer having desirable characteristics as taught by Watanabe et al. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 12-14, 21-23, and 25 are ultimately dependent on claim 1. Accordingly, the differences between Watanabe et al. and the claimed invention as described above apply equally here. Furthermore, the combination of Kawasaki et al. and Sukata et al. with Watanabe et al. do not overcome any of these deficiencies as described above.

Also, claim 12 specifically describes that the inorganic particles comprise 0.1 weight % to about 0.5 weight % silica and as described above, Watanabe et al. uses silica in the release agent or wax and does not use an inorganic particle such as silica in the resin itself as specifically recited in the claims. Accordingly, for the reasons previously discussed above, this rejection should be withdrawn as well.

At pages 15-16 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 25-27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. combined with Kawasaki et al. and Sukata et al. as applied to claim 21 above, further combined with Saha (U.S. Patent No. 5,500,320). The Examiner reiterates the previous remarks regarding Watanabe et al., Kawasaki et al., and Sukata et al., as set forth in paragraph 17 of the Office Action. The Examiner admits that Watanabe et al. does not show that the carrier particles can comprise strontium ferrite particles as recited in the present claims. However, the Examiner asserts that Watanabe et al. shows that the carrier particles can contain ferrite particles coated with a resin. The Examiner characterizes Saha as showing hard magnetic carrier particles having strontium ferrite particles coated with a polymeric coating.

According to the Examiner, Saha shows that the carrier particles provide developer compositions for magnetic brush development having high development speeds without loss of copy image quality. The Examiner states that it would have been obvious for a person having ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teachings of Saha, to use Saha's strontium ferrite resin coated particles as the carrier particles in the developer generated through the combined teachings of Watanabe et al., Kawasaki et al., and Sukata et al., because that person would have had a reasonable expectation of successfully obtaining a developer capable of being used for magnetic brush development having high speeds without loss of copy image quality. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 25-27 are dependent on claim 21 which is ultimately dependent on claim 1. For the reasons set forth above with respect to the differences between Watanabe et al. and the claimed invention, this rejection should be withdrawn as well. Furthermore, the comments set forth above with respect to Kawasaki et al. and Sukata et al. in combination with Watanabe et al. apply equally here. Furthermore, Saha does not overcome any of the deficiencies mentioned above and the applicants believe that one having ordinary skill in the art would not combine the strontium ferrite resin coated particles of Saha with Watanabe et al., Kawasaki et al., and Sukata et al. Accordingly, for these reasons, this rejection should be withdrawn.

At page 17 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 28 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. combined with Kawasaki et al., Sukata et al., and Saha as applied to claim 27, further combined with Creatura (U.S. Patent No. 5,102,769). The Examiner repeats the previous remarks with respect to the teachings of Watanabe et al., Kawasaki et al., Sukata et al., and Saha as set forth in paragraph 18 of the Office Action. The

Examiner admits that Saha does not teach that the strontium ferrite carrier particles are coated with a blend of polymers as recited in claims 28 and 29. However, the Examiner asserts that Saha teaches that the carrier particles can be coated with a resin. Creatura shows that magnetic carrier particles can be coated with a polymeric coating comprising a blend of various fluorine based polymers in a weight ratio of 3 to 2. According to the Examiner, this ratio meets the ratios recited in claim 29. Creatura shows that developers containing the carrier particles provide images having desirable properties. The Examiner states that it would have been obvious for a person having ordinary skill of the art, in view of the teachings of Creatura to coat Saha's strontium ferrite carrier particles with Creatura's polymer coating and to use those carrier particles in the developer generated through combined teachings of Watanabe et al., Kawasaki et al., Sukata et al., and Saha, because that person would have had a reasonable expectation of successfully obtaining a developer capable of providing toner images having good characteristics as taught by Creatura. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 28 and 29 are ultimately dependent on claim 1 and therefore the differences between the claimed invention and Watanabe et al. apply equally here. Furthermore, the secondary references relied upon by the Examiner including Creatura do not overcome any of these deficiencies and accordingly, even the combination of these many references do not teach or suggest the claimed invention. Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn.

Finally, at page 18 of the Office Action, the Examiner indicates that claims 15, 24, 32-34, and 37-39 are objected to as being dependent on a rejected base claim or claims, but would be allowable if rewritten into independent form including all the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The applicants appreciate the Examiner's indication that these claims are

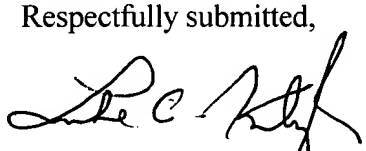
allowable. The applicants note that new claim 40 incorporates the limitations of several of these allowable claims. Accordingly, this claim and claim 41 are in condition for allowance. Furthermore, with respect to new claims 42 and 43, the applicants note that except for Watanabe et al., the remaining primary references relied upon by the Examiner are single component toner systems and therefore new claims 42 and 43 would be patentable over the cited references, including Watanabe et al. since Watanabe et al. does not teach or suggest silica present in the toner resin.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks, the applicants respectfully request the reconsideration of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

If there are any other fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge the fees to deposit Account No. 50-0925. If a fee is required for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 not accounted for above, such extension is requested and should also be charged to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

Paragraph at page 13, line 20 to page 14, line 17:

--The set up of the development system is preferably a digital printer, such as a Heidelberg [Digimaster] DIGIMASTER 9110 printer using a development station comprising a non-magnetic, cylindrical shell, a magnetic core, and means for rotating the core and optionally the shell as described, for instance, in detail in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,473,029 and 4,546,060, both incorporated in their entirety herein by reference. The development systems described in these patents can be adapted for use in the present invention. In more detail, the development systems described in these patents preferably use hard magnetic carrier particles. For instance, the hard magnetic carrier particles can exhibit a coercivity of at least about 300 gauss when magnetically saturated and also exhibit an induced magnetic moment of at least about 20 EMU/gm when in an externally applied field of 1,000 gauss. The magnetic carrier particles can be binder-less carriers or composite carriers. Useful hard magnetic materials include ferrites and gamma ferric oxide. Preferably, the carrier particles are composed of ferrites, which are compounds of magnetic oxides containing iron as a major metallic component. For example, compounds of ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3, formed with basic metallic oxides such as those having the general formula $MFeO_2$ or MFe_2O_4 wherein M represents a mono- or di-valent metal and the iron is in the oxidation state of +3. Preferred ferrites are those containing barium and/or strontium, such as $BaFe_{12}O_{19}$, $SrFe_{12}O_{19}$, and the magnetic ferrites having the formula $MO.6\ Fe_2O_3$, wherein M is barium, strontium, or lead as disclosed in U.S. Patent No, 3,716,630 which is incorporated in its entirety by reference herein. The size of the magnetic carrier particles useful in the present invention can vary widely, and preferably have an average particle size of less than 100 microns, and more

preferably have an average carrier particle size of from about 5 to about 45 microns.--

1. (Amended) Toner particles comprising at least one toner resin, at least one charge control agent, at least one surface treatment agent, and optionally at least one release agent or colorant or both, wherein inorganic particles are present in said toner resin and said surface treatment agent is present on the surface of said toner particles, wherein said inorganic particles are present in an amount of from about 0.1 weight % to about 0.5 weight %, based on the weight of the toner.

26. (Amended) The developer of claim 21, wherein said magnetic carrier particles comprise [stronitium] strontium ferrite particles.